

Name:
Period:

Peace Warriors

Reading Guide: Dorothy Day

Before you read... *think about and answer these questions!*

Dorothy Day was born in New York City in 1897. That's more than 100 years ago! What do you think it was like for a young woman at that time in history?

What questions do you have about Dorothy Day, where she lived, what she believed, and how she lived her life?

While you read... *after you read each section, take notes here!*

City Girl (pgs 31-33)

On page 31, it says that Dorothy's father believed in "traditional values such as conventional roles for men and women. He could also be prejudiced against people."

Conventional means traditional or something that people consider normal.

What do you think Dorothy's father wanted her life to be like?

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Did Dorothy agree with how her parent's saw her? **YES/NO (Circle one)**

Look at the picture on the top of page 32. What do you notice?	How did the San Francisco earthquake affect Dorothy?

The Power of Prayer (pgs 33-34)

What religion influenced Dorothy? _____

What happened that made Dorothy interested in Catholicism?

What very important book influenced Dorothy? (*hint: it's the picture on page 34!*)

_____ by _____

Bringing Beauty to the Jungle (pgs 34-36)

Dorothy's family moved from:

_____ to _____

One of Dorothy's favorite authors was Peter Kropotkin. He was a **philosopher** who believed in **communism**.

A philosopher is a person who studies PHILOSOPHY. This is from Greek!

"Philo" = love

"Sophia" = knowledge/wisdom

So what is philosophy? _____

*Look in the glossary! What does **communism** mean?

Communism: a way of organizing the _____ of a country so that land, _____, business and resources belong to the _____ or community, and the profits are _____ by all.

*Look in the glossary! What does **socialism** mean?

Socialism: a social system that states that ownership and _____ of the production and distribution of capital or _____ should be _____ among the _____ as a whole.

Think about these two terms. What do they have in common?

List three ways to describe Chicago's South Side:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Why did Dorothy want to go back there?

On page 36, the book explains how Dorothy viewed the connection between poverty and violence:

Suffering -----> restlessness/discontent/unhappiness

Poverty -----> violence

Violence -----> _____

So, to be peaceful, we should make sure that everyone has the same resources.

What does that mean?

*Look in the glossary! What does **pacifist** mean? (*THIS IS A VOCAB WORD!*)

Pacifist: a _____ who believes very strongly that _____ and violence are
wrong, and who _____ to fight or even enter the armed forces.

Answering the Call (pgs 36-39)

List 3 things you learned about Dorothy and her time in college:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Why did Dorothy quit school after two years?

Look at the bottom of page 37.

Where was the picture taken? _____

What do you notice about the picture?

Why do you think it was “rare” or strange that Dorothy got a job as a newspaper reporter?

What was *The Masses*? _____

A Deepening Devotion (pgs 39-40)

*Use the glossary! What is a **suffragette**?

Suffragette: a _____ advocate of women’s suffrage, or the
_____ to _____.

Explain the group of women that Dorothy joined.	What happened to her because she protested?

Women earned the right to vote in what year? _____

Look at the picture of Day on the top of page 40. What do you notice about her?

Day viewed the Catholic church as “the church of the _____, the church of the
_____.”

The Catholic Worker (pgs 41-44)

The Great Depression was a very difficult time in American history. People couldn't find jobs and, as a result, they really suffered!

Why was Dorothy conflicted about joining the communist demonstration? Explain the problem.

After Dorothy Day met Peter Maurin, what did she decide to do?

What title did she give to her newspaper? The _____

Write 3 things you learned about Dorothy Day's newspaper and the effect it had on people who read it:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

How was Dorothy Day similar to Gandhi?

Building a Movement, One Home at a Time (pgs 44-46)

How did Dorothy Day and Peter Maurin think people should treat the homeless?

Did Dorothy Day let homeless people come and stay at her house? **YES/NO (circle one)**

Explain the "Catholic Worker Houses of Hospitality."

This movement expanded, or grew larger, and became known as the Catholic _____ Movement.

What did you learn about the Catholic Worker Movement today?

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An Anti-War Approach (pgs 46-48)

Day was a pacifist. Did she ever support war? **YES/NO (Circle one)**

General Francisco Franco was a dictator in Spain during the Spanish Civil War. He was also Catholic.

How did Dorothy Day respond to Franco and the Spanish Civil War?	How did people who read <i>The Catholic Worker</i> respond to her views on Franco?

During WWII, the Japanese attacked _____ Harbor in 1941.

Why was Day accused of being Anti-American? Explain.

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Look at the picture on page 48. What do you notice?

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Write two things you learned from this section of the reading:

- 1.
- 2.

Mother of Peace (pg 49)

****LATIN TIME!** What does PACEM IN TERRIS mean?

PACEM: _____
IN: _____

TERRIS: _____

The Pope is the head, or person in charge, of the Catholic church. His ideas and decisions affect Catholics around the world! What did Pope John XXIII say was the church’s official stance on war?

Peace Legacy (pgs 49-51)

Who are two important people that Dorothy Day met?

M_T_ER T_RES_ and C_S_R C__V_Z

When and where did Dorothy Day die? _____ in _____

After you read... answer these 3 big questions of nonfiction!

Think about this chapter on Dorothy Day...

What surprised me?	What did the author think I already knew?	What changed, challenged or confirmed what I already knew?

Reflect on your definition of a hero and our class definition of a hero. **Is Dorothy Day a hero? EXPLAIN!**

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins or other markings visible.